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MYSTERIOUS

Disappearance of Owen Kelly, of Philadelphia, Has Attracted Much Talk.

Was Prominent in Hibernian and Irish Affairs in His Home City.

His Absence From Home Unaccountable, As He Was of Correct Habits.

A DEEP MYSTERY SURROUNDS CASE

The disappearance of Owen Kelly, of Philadelphia, from his home city last October is as much a mystery today as it was when his relatives let it be known that he had suddenly dropped out of sight. The case has several remarkable features. Kelly's disappearance resembles in some respects the Dr. Cronin conspiracy in Chicago. Like Dr. Cronin, the Philadelphia man occupied a prominent place in the councils of the Irish societies of his city. Thousands of dollars have been spent in trying to find him, and the police in hundreds of cities are on the lookout for him. Canadian and Irish papers have been used to help in the search, but without result. While Kelly's relatives think he has met with foul play, many of his friends think he is alive and well and will appear in his own good time. His friends are inclined to think that he went off on a spree after a life of sobriety and strict attention to business. Because of the hubbub that has been raised over his disappearance they think he is keeping under cover until the fuss blows over.

Kelly was born in Ireland fifty-five years ago. He came to this country when a young man and settled in Philadelphia. He has lived there for thirty-five years. He worked for others for ten years and by that time had accumulated enough money to start in the grocery business for himself. He kept one of the old fashioned corner grocery stores, sold only the best goods, attended to business and prospered. There were no frills about the place and there are none today. It is an ordinary corner grocery, but it has always been a money maker. Kelly spent most of his time at the grocery until other business affairs began to demand his attention. Even then he went to the grocery daily and saw that it was kept running smoothly. In fact he paid more attention to this store than he did to any of his business enterprises. He made his home in the Eagle Hotel, a block away from the grocery.

Kelly took great interest in the affairs of his church. He was a man of exemplary habits. His relatives say they never knew him to smoke or take a drink. Early in life he joined the total abstinence union connected with his church, and when he vanished he was the President of the organization. Besides his interest in the church Kelly early became affiliated with the Irish societies of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and of the Clan-na-Gael. He was a great champion of Ireland and advocate of her freedom. All Irishmen don't believe in trying for freedom by peaceful means. Whatever Kelly's views on the ways and means to obtain freedom were, he came out in favor of Parliamentary agitation when John Redmond, the Irish leader, and other delegates visited this country last year. Redmond visited Philadelphia on his tour, collecting money for the Irish cause, and Owen Kelly was a member of the reception committee that greeted him and his party. The Irishmen of Philadelphia raised \$15,000 for Redmond and the Irish cause, and Kelly was largely instrumental in getting this amount. He struck up a warm friendship with Redmond, and if Kelly had radical views on the subject of freeing Ireland they were dispelled in favor of peaceable means.

After the departure of the Irish delegates from Philadelphia Kelly became a warm advocate of Parliamentary agitation for the betterment of his native land, and he talked often and earnestly with men who thought that force was the only means to reach the desired end. Kelly's sister is responsible for the statement that this made him many enemies among his own countrymen. She honestly believes that these enemies have killed him. So far not the slightest bit of evidence has been produced to show that Kelly has been murdered. The only thing that makes his folks think he is dead is his long absence without sending word to those nearest to him. Prominent Irishmen interested in Ireland's freedom probably more than Kelly ever was scout the idea that he has been murdered because of the enemies he made in Irish societies.

"It is ridiculous," said a man in Philadelphia who knew Kelly well. "Every time an Irishman of any account drops out of sight some one sets up the cry that the Fenians have murdered him. It is getting to be such a joke that Irishmen laugh at it more heartily than any one else. I understand there was some friction in one of the Irish societies of which Kelly was a member, but would it be an Irish society unless there was friction? Show me an Irish society and I will show you members who don't agree with their brother members. In my opinion there

is nothing in the murder by secret society enemies yarn. That statement is made advisedly, for I knew Kelly and a great deal about the societies with which he was connected."

When Kelly began to branch out in business he became interested in a cotton mill in Philadelphia. Later he became a director of the Continental Trust Company. He attended a meeting of the Directors of the trust company the day he disappeared. Before going to the meeting he visited his sister, Mrs. Patrick Kelly, of 2233 North Second street, Philadelphia, and presented a gold watch to his nephew. Kelly was cheerful then and in his accustomed good spirits. When he left his sister he told her he was going to the trust company meeting. The meeting was held in the forenoon. Kelly apparently went straight to it from his sister's. Nothing unusual happened at the meeting and he left it with several of the other Directors before noon. After stopping for a few minutes in the street to chat with the others Kelly started away alone. No trace of him can be found after he parted with his fellow Directors.

Kelly's wealth has been estimated at a quarter of a million dollars, and this does not seem to be an overestimate. He seldom talked about his business affairs and never had any entanglements with women. His habits were as regular as the clock, so the employees of the hotel where he lived alone so many years testify. The search for him was kept up in the newspapers without result except bringing forth a flood of anonymous letters. Most of these letters said Kelly had been murdered. They worked on the nerves of his sister so much that on January 1 she advertised here and abroad that \$1,000 reward would be paid for Kelly, dead or alive.

Owen Kelly is a well built man, weighing 190 pounds. His hair is sparse and turning gray. The two most noticeable things about him are much gold in his upper teeth and a bad scar on the inside of his left wrist. In the mass of facts gathered about his disappearance one stands out more prominently than the others. This is that Kelly, the day before he disappeared, straightened out many accounts that he would not ordinarily have done if he didn't expect to go away. This has convinced many of his friends that his disappearance was premeditated.

SURPRISE PLANNED

That Will Please Hibernians at Next Meeting of Division 4.

President Hennessy, the Entertainment Committee and members of Division 4 have planned a surprise for their next meeting, February 8, that will delight the Hibernians of the Falls Cities, all of whom will be cordially invited to be present. Any who fail to attend this meeting will miss a treat not often afforded and that promises to be long remembered.

Division 4 has got into the membership contest in earnest and has ordered 500 blank applications from the Kentucky Irish American. The applications of Jerry J. Kavanagh, James Medley, Will Grogan, Joe Lenihan, Tim Loftus and Patrick Flahive were filed, and a large number more were promised. Certain members declare they will at once go to work and that when the St. Patrick's day initiation and celebration takes place Division 4 will still be found at the head of the Hibernian column in Kentucky. William Bulger was the only member reported sick. The division elected Messrs. John J. Barry, Frank P. McDonagh, Lawrence Meaney and Robert Mitchell delegates to the Federation of Catholic Societies.

State President Keenan and ex-County President Sullivan were present as visitors, and in short addresses told of what the other divisions were doing and how the order was progressing throughout the State. They urged all to attend the general meeting Monday night and then work to secure 500 new members for the order before March 17. Timely remarks were also made by Joe McGinn, who strongly advocated literary exercises and readings as features for every meeting.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Col. Edward Fuller Lived in Louisville For Sixty-five Years.

Col. Edward Fuller, who had lived in Louisville for sixty-five years, died at the age of ninety on Tuesday. Col. Fuller was born in Kings county, Ireland. In 1834 he married Ann Dooley, who was a Catholic, and although he had always been a Protestant he embraced the true faith of his wife and was ever afterward a devout member of the Catholic church, although he lived with his son-in-law, Rev. T. M. Hawes, who is a Protestant minister. He was buried from the Cathedral of the Assumption on Thursday. Col. Fuller served in the General Council with honor for five years and was for six years Superintendent of the Alms House. He son, Capt. Chas. Fuller, is Superintendent of the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company.

COMING SOUTH.

The Right Rev. Bernard McQuaid, the venerable Bishop of the Rochester diocese, has been advised to spend the next few months in the South, and it is said he will start for Atlanta during the coming week.

WORK WELL DONE.

Debt Paying Association of Sacred Heart Church Disbands.

Last Sunday morning at both masses the Rev. Patrick Walsh, pastor of the Sacred Heart church, announced to the congregation that the Debt Paying Association had completed the work for which it was organized and was owed a debt of gratitude that the parishioners could only repay by their prayers. For three years the collectors had labored zealously and to them he wished to return special thanks for the faithful way in which they had discharged their onerous burden. Father Walsh read the annual report, which was exceedingly gratifying, showing that while the expenditures were quite heavy the receipts were ample to meet all bills and entirely free the church from debt. All had reason to thank God for the blessings bestowed upon them during the past year, but they should remember that while the work of paying the debt had been successfully completed they still had important duties before them. They must now look after the better education, if possible, of the children and the requirements of the future. The diocesan and other collections during the year were liberal and did credit to the piety and zeal of his people, who will be ever remembered in the holy sacrifice of the mass. There is not a single member of the parish but hopes Father Walsh will soon be given an assistant to help him in his arduous duties.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

Thousands of Them Pouring Into This Country From Czar's Domains.

The immense number of Russian Jewish immigrants just now pouring into the country is attracting a good deal of attention on the part of the immigration authorities as well as from the many Jewish philanthropic societies. The recent call for reserves in Russia caused a stampede of all who could get out of the country in time to escape being sent to Manchuria. This applies particularly to the Jews in Russia who have no interest whatever in the Jews in Russia who have little fondness for the Czar's Government. The United States is the objective point of the overwhelming majority of these refugees. In the last six weeks or two months they have been pouring in here by the thousands.

The rush last week was particularly heavy. On January 8, 700 immigrants, all told, arrived; on January 9, 1,075; on January 10, 1,500; on January 11, 1,000; on January 12, 2,200; on January 13, 800. This makes a total of 7,775 in six days.

And of these thousands of arrivals an abnormally large number are found not to be within the regulations as to the condition of immigrants who may be permitted to land. Hundreds of them, while not technically within the definition of the term "pauper"—that is, those who have been public charges in other lands—have no money and no visible means of support. This brings them within the provision excluding those who "are likely to become public charges."



RIGHT REV. WILLIAM GEORGE McCLOSKEY,
Venerable Bishop of Louisville Diocese.

SERIOUS

Illness of Bishop McCloskey Causes Alarm Among Clergy and Laity.

One of the Most Distinguished Prelates in the United States.

He Has Ruled Over This Diocese For Thirty-Seven Years.

NOW ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY

During the past week there has been some alarm among the clergy and laity on account of the reported serious illness of the Right Rev. William George McCloskey, the venerable Bishop of the diocese of Louisville. Bishop McCloskey is now the oldest Bishop in the United States, and in the nature of events his death would not be surprising, though it is hoped he will live many years longer to successfully administer over the affairs of the diocese of Louisville.

William George McCloskey, who has ruled the diocese of Louisville for thirty-seven years, was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., November 10, 1823. At an early age he became a student of Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., where he made a most successful course of theology. He was ordained in old St. Patrick's Cathedral at New York on October 6, 1852. His brother, George McCloskey, being then pastor of the Church of the Nativity, he became an assistant priest there for one year. In 1857 he became director of the seminary and professor of moral theology in Mt. St. Mary's, from whence he had graduated with high honors.

In the meantime Pope Pius IX. was looking after an accomplished man to take charge of the newly established American college in Rome, and Dr. McCloskey was the unanimous choice of the American Bishops for this position. In December, 1859, he was made rector of the college. This noble college flourished under his administration. In 1865 Dr. McCloskey visited nearly all the Bishops in the United States and enlisted them in the cause of the American college at Rome. His appeals secured its permanent success.

At the death of the Right Rev. Bishop Leville Dr. McCloskey was appointed by the Holy Father Bishop of Louisville. He was consecrated May 24, 1868, and during the thirty-one years intervening has administered the affairs of the diocese with great ability. It is not necessary at this time to recount what Suffice it to say his work ranks well with any of the American prelates.

Prayers have been offered for the recovery of Bishop McCloskey. He is loved by Catholics and those outside the Catholic fold, and it is the earnest wish of everybody that he recover his health. The Bishop's illness was caused by contracting a cold which resulted in a serious attack of grip.

THE GOOD INDIAN.

Bill Introduced in the Indiana Legislature to Commemorate His Memory.

Representative Daniel McDonald has introduced a bill in the Indiana Legislature to appropriate \$2,500 to restore an Indian Catholic chapel and to build a monument to the Indian Chief Menominee on the banks of the Twin Lakes, in Marshall county, Ind. The Pottawatomie Indians seventy-five years ago owned all the land in Northern Indiana and Michigan. Some of the chiefs sold their lands, but Chief Menominee and his 900 people refused to do so. These were Catholics and their priest was Father Petit. In September, 1838, they were forcibly driven from their lands and moved to a reservation in Kansas by the United States Government. Father Petit followed them. Mr. McDonald's plea for the passage of his bill is simple. He said: "Two years ago the Legislature appropriated \$2,500 for a stone to mark the scene of the Pigeon Roost massacre. Thus the attention of the coming generations will be called forever to the evil side of the character of the American Indian. But there was a better side. The saying that only dead Indians are good Indians is untrue. There were good Indians and the Menominees, and especially the old chief himself, were good Indians. I propose that the State now make a similar appropriation to restore, as nearly as possible, the little log chapel where the Menominees worshipped and to build a monument to Menominee and his good people and to Father Petit."

Mr. McDonald says that while the \$2,500 asked might not be enough to commemorate these good people in a fitting style, people of Northern Indiana, and especially Catholics, might later add financially in the erection of the old chapel and the slab.

Mr. McDonald is seventy years of age. He was formerly editor of the Plymouth Democrat and has written much about the early history of Northern Indiana. He is not a Catholic.

SATOLLI COUNCIL

Changes Laws and Reduces the Dues For New Members.

The meeting of Satolli Council Monday evening was perhaps one of the most important that council has had in recent years. The applications of Joseph T. Kelly and Edward Schanz were received and referred to the Investigating Committee. After the transaction of some routine business President Crotty appointed the following committees for 1905:

Amusement—George Zorn, Chairman; Edward Pope, Phil Stuetzel, Louis Baker and John Fahy.

Investigation—Joseph Lenihan, Chairman; James Perry and Will McDonagh. Delegates to the Joint Committee of Louisville Councils—J. J. Kavanagh, Chairman; Harry Colgan, William J. O'Connor, Prof. Carl Hemmersbach, Will McDonagh.

House Committee—George Zorn, ex-officio Chairman; Harry Colgan, Edward

Pope, Will McDonagh, James Perry, William O'Connor, Joseph Lenihan, Jerry Kavanagh.

Delegates to Catholic Federation—John J. Crotty, Jerry J. Kavanagh.

As no action had been taken at the previous meeting on the proposed amendment to the constitution, the matter was thoroughly discussed and adopted. The amendment provides that the dues for new members received on, and after January 1, 1905, shall be sixty cents per month, instead of the present rate of a dollar, and as an incentive to the members to secure new members it further provides that the dues of each old member securing a new one shall also be sixty cents per month, this reduction effective from date of reception into the council of the new member. The amendment also provides that as soon as the membership reaches seventy-five the monthly dues of all members shall be sixty cents per month, whether they have secured any members or not. The financial condition of Satolli Council is steadily improving, as the club is now running within its income, due to the change in headquarters, and this amendment was introduced with the idea of further increasing the members. Satolli is now on equal footing with the other two councils and should attract to its ranks those who live in the central part of the city and who have joined other councils principally on account of the low dues.

Messrs. Harry Colgan and Edward Pope thought a membership contest would be a good idea, so President Crotty honored them by appointing them captains of opposing teams. On Colgan's side are Prof. Carl Hemmersbach, J. J. Kavanagh, Will McNally, John Coady, John Crotty and Will McDonagh, while Pope's team comprises James Perry, Phil Stuetzel, George Zorn, Joseph Lenihan, William Perry and George Eady. The losing side in the contest will have to stand the expenses of a treat to be given at the Satolli club rooms on the night of Washington's birthday to the new members and the winning side.

Communications received from Grand Secretary Shannon as well as Supreme Secretary O'Brien were referred to the proper committees for attention.

The next meeting takes place Monday night, when the two captains will make a showing of the strength.

CONDITION ALARMING.

Rev. Father Gausepohl Suffers Severe Attack of Grip.

Wednesday morning the news that Rev. William Gausepohl, the beloved pastor of St. Mary Magdalen's church, was critically ill of the grip and threatened with pneumonia, caused widespread alarm among the members of his parish and his host of non-Catholic as well as Catholic friends throughout the city. Father Gausepohl was in his usual health Sunday and officiated at the two masses and vespers, when cold was contracted that quickly developed into grip. Tuesday morning his lungs became affected and the attending physician declared his condition critical, symptoms of pneumonia having appeared. Everything possible was done for the sick priest and on Thursday there was a change for the better in his condition.

Father William, as he is best known, has for years ministered to the wants of Catholics in this city, and by his zeal and piety has attained prominence throughout the diocese. Our Catholic fraternal societies, especially the Ancient Order of Hibernians, have always found him a true friend and wise adviser, and among them his speedy recovery is earnestly prayed for.

CLOSES SALOONS.

Gov. Hanly Will Enforce the Nicholson Law More Strictly.

Frank Hanly, the new Governor of Indiana, is a temperance reformer. He appoints most of the Police Commissioners in the cities of the State and they must obey his orders. The Governor has given orders that the Nicholson law must be enforced. This law forbids the selling of intoxicating liquors on Sunday or after 11 o'clock at night or before 5 o'clock in the morning. The Police Commissioners in New Albany and Jeffersonville are subject to Gov. Hanly's orders. Hereafter it is expected that all saloons will be closed on Sundays. Those who want drinks must come to Louisville. The scheme of closing the saloons in these two cities across the river has often been tried, but the regulations were not enforced very long. Whether Gov. Hanly can secure the enforcement of the law remains to be seen. Beside enforcing the present law the Governor has recommended so as to create local option and reduce the number of saloons in Indiana by several thousand. An increase in the license fee is also recommended.

PROHIBITION IN KENTUCKY.

Swallow, the Prohibition candidate for President, got a total vote in Kentucky on November 8 of 6,906. In Texas his vote was 4,292. In every county save one—Letcher—of the famous Bluegrass State the Prohibition candidate received support, ranging from 5 to 669 votes, while in twenty-nine counties of Texas not a vote was cast for him.

IRISH HISTORY.

Its Study Having a Good Effect in Ireland and Also in America.

Two-Fold Lessons to Be Gained From Taking It Up—Hope and Faith.

Has a Fascination For the Student Not Obtained From Other History.

FATHER M'KENNA'S GRAND TRIBUTE

The study of Irish history in the schools of this country and Ireland, which is being promoted by the Gaelic League, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and patriotic Irishmen everywhere, is having a good effect. The Rev. E. F. McKenna, of Kansas City, writing on this subject, says in part:

The spirit of Irish "revival" that has developed during the past few years in this country owes its potency to a better knowledge, or rather a truer and more thorough understanding of the past history of Ireland, and consequently a more enlightened view of the present and a more hopeful one of the future. It is a sad fact that a great many of our countrymen here and the majority of our Irish immigrants have only a superficial knowledge of the history of their country, and as a contemporary history can not be truly understood without a knowledge of the past, it is necessary for the student to go back to the beginning and read and study and digest, chapter by chapter, the whole of Ireland's story. The history of Ireland differs wonderfully from the histories of other nations, inasmuch as, while history in general is dull reading, particularly for young students, Irish history is more like a tale or romance and does not require the close study between the lines nor the hard reasoning that is necessary to the thorough understanding of other histories.

"There is no other nation on earth, not even Poland," says the Christian Brothers in their school history of Ireland, "which has passed through so fierce an ordeal, so dreadful a crucible of suffering as Ireland during many centuries, but especially during the last three."

There is a two-fold lesson derived from the study of Irish history—hope and faith—hope in the eventual realization of an Irish Ireland, faith in an all-wise Providence. When Hugh O'Neill and his followers, after their manifold struggles, triumphs and disasters, had to fly, the country and take refuge under alien skies, and when the last flicker of hope seemed about to be extinguished, another hand grasped the sword, another O'Neill came to the aid of his suffering country, and for awhile the light of hope shone bright and radiant. Again it grew dim, overshadowed by the gloom of Cromwell's tyrannical sway, but it burned steadily, if dimly. Its rays kindled for awhile when Irish valor, Irish manhood and Irish womanhood defended the walls of Limerick.

The lesson of faith taught by the study of Irish history is no less potent. "Irishmen," says the Quarterly Review, "are naturally a noble race, made for loyalty and religion." If the Irish people had not faith there would not be an Ireland today. If they had succeeded from Catholicism and embraced the teachings of Luther and Henry VIII., although it would have averted a great deal of misery and bloodshed, the after effects would have been most disastrous for Ireland as a nation, or rather for her prospects of becoming a nation once again. True, she might have been prosperous, a hive of industry and a great factor in the financial and material strength of the empire, but, allowing this supposition, would she feel prouder as a renegade nation, prosperous, thriving and absorbed into the British Empire, than as a country financially poor, commercially crippled, robbed of her just rights, struggling for existence, drained of her best blood, but still calling herself a nation, still strong in her individuality, still proud to look back on the past and rejoice in the knowledge that her sons suffered and died for faith and fatherland, still having implicit faith and confidence in a just God, still believing that Ireland, "though oft doomed to death, is fated not to die," and still powerful in her self-reliance, refreshed by memories of the past, by the recollection that she was staunch and true and that she scorned the gold that was offered to buy her honor? No, had Ireland proved false to her faith she would very soon have lost her individuality, then her sentiment, and then her morals. Ireland's strength at the time of Elizabeth was her faith. Ireland's faith is her strongest bulwark today; it is unchanged and unchangeable; all the horrors of sanguinary persecution or the blandishments of proselytism have been unable to shake it. And this combination of hope and faith—the innate virtue of the Irish people—is bound to result in the realization of an Irish Ireland. The lesson which it teaches is bound to have good effect. We are of Irish blood should take these lessons to heart. By reading the history of the past we gain new strength for the fulfillment of our duties in the future. The hopes that perhaps lay dormant in our breasts will be kindled anew and our duties are to revive those hopes in the hearts of others. Ireland has oftentimes like the Phoenix, risen from her own ashes. Let her destined hopes spring again into life, and strengthened and fostered by a loyal faith there is nothing we can not accomplish.